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17. ABSTRACT (MAX. 250 WORDS)

A group of exercises in history connected with the Jensen Tutor Program is presented. The program objectives are not explained; however, procedures to be used in answering questions about the content of the assignments are outlined. The chapter is based on chapter 7 of Rise of the American Nation by Todd and Curti. Four assignments are given: Overview and First Reading, Study for Detail, Organization, and Application and Interpretation.

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JENSEN TUTOR PROGRAM

1181

CHAPTER 7
THE COLONIES WIN THEIR INDEPENDENCE *

INSTRUCTIONAL TECHNOLOGY, U.S.C.

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ED002712

DIRECTIONS:

Do the assignments as indicated in these exercises unless they are modified by your teacher.

When you are instructed to "Do items", indicate your answers on the Envelope-Answer Sheet of JENSEN'S TUTOR. When you are asked to do something requiring paper, provide your own.

Each of the items to be used with JENSEN'S TUTOR is made up of four statements. Two are true and two are false. Your job is to select the two that are true. Thus, you must give two answers per item. Read all four statements before answering.

Indicate an answer by drawing your pencil back and forth in the square, on the Envelope-Answer Sheet, opposite the number of the item you are doing and under the letter of the statement that you think is true.

If your answer is correct you will break through the envelope into a small hole. The holes are usually in the centers of the squares but not always. So, scribble over the entire square before trying another answer. Do not make marks of any kind on an Envelope-Answer Sheet unless you are indicating an answer or writing your name and other identifying information.

If you do not break through, reconsider the item and try again. Keep trying until you get the correct answers, but try to avoid making mistakes. Think! Use your text if you have to in order to avoid making mistakes.

Correct the errors you make by re-writing false statements to make them true and or by other suitable correction. Make corrections before going on to the next item.

Begin answering in the middle column. (9-3 M).

ASSIGNMENT ONE
OVERVIEW AND FIRST READING

Study the organization of the chapter.

Change the primary headings to question form.

Do item 1.

1-A "The Battles of Lexington and Concord", would be a better primary heading for chapter 7 than, "The beginning of war."
B "The Declaration of Independence", would be a better primary heading for chapter 7 than, "Reactions to the Declaration of Independence."

* These exercises were devised by Gerald L. Jensen, 1267 Wensley Avenue, El Centro, California. They are based on chapter 7 of, Rise of the American Nation by Todd and Curti. Harcourt Brace and Company, Inc. Burlingame, Calif. 1961. Copyright 1961 by Gerald L. Jensen.

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C "Failure of the British plan to cut the colonies in two", would be a better primary heading for chapter 7 than, "The war for independence."

D All the following would be good primary headings for chapter 7: 1. The beginning of war; 2. The Declaration of Independence; 3. The war for independence; 4. The peace treaty.

Study the maps, pictures, and diagrams of the chapter. Do items 2-5.

2-A The first battles of the war for independence took place nearer Boston than New York City.

B All of the area of the present states of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia was settled by 1776.

C In our war for independence, fighting took place in South Carolina and Virginia before it did in northern New York.

D In our war for independence fighting took place around Boston and New York City before it did in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

3-A In our war for independence the British established a blockade of our east coast.

B In the maps of this chapter British movements and victories are shown in red and those of the Americans in black.

C Throughout our war for independence Thomas Paine wrote pamphlets encouraging the Americans to fight on for independence.

D Thomas Jefferson was appointed as a committee of one to draw up a declaration of independence.

4-A Benedict Arnold was a poor general who, because of incompetence almost lost the battle of Saratoga.

B Both the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution were signed in Independence Hall which was formerly the Pennsylvania State House.

C Yankee Doodle was a British song meant to ridicule Americans.

D During the winter that Washington and his army were at Valley Forge the British were also suffering in their encampments around Philadelphia.

5-A All the following claimed land in North America in 1783: Russia, France, Spain, Great Britain.

B All the following helped to negotiate the Peace Treaty of 1783: John Jay, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin.

C There were disputed claims to all the following areas in 1783: present Pacific Northwest and British Columbia, Florida, California.

D American privateers, which were active during our war for independence, were sailing vessels.

Read the chapter as you would a story, in one sitting if possible.

## ASSIGNMENT TWO
## STUDY FOR DETAIL

Re-read the introductory part of chapter 7 and, "British-American Differences Break Out in Open War", then do items 6-9.

6-A Both Paul Revere and William Dawes Jr. helped warn that the British were sending troops to take Concord.

B The Americans defeated the British at Concord and inflicted heavy losses upon them in their retreat back to Boston.

C Concord was northeast of Boston.

D The British under Major Pitcairn encountered stiff American resistance at Lexington and they were almost defeated.

7-A Radicals controlled the Second Continental Congress when it met in May 1775.
B A small colonial force under Ethan Allen seized British forts at Ticonderoga and Crown Point in May of 1775.
C Patrick Henry and Samuel Adams were ready to declare independence when the Second Continental Congress met in 1775.
D Thomas Jefferson made the following statement: "Is life so dear, or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death."

8-A Tyranny means the exercise of absolute and arbitrary power without regard for law and justice.
B The Battle of Bunker Hill was a small skirmish compared to the battle at Concord.
C In war a blockade is an attempt by one party in the fight to close an enemy harbor or coast line.
D George Washington newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the American armies by the Second Continental Congress, led the Americans in their fight on Breeds Hill.

9-A A military expedition into Canada under Richard Montgomery and Benedict Arnold was highly successful.
B The Second Continental Congress sought to strengthen the colonial position by sending diplomatic agents to request aid from France, Spain and the Netherlands.
C News of the Battle of Bunker Hill caused George III to decide that Hessian mercenaries were unreliable as soldiers and should not be used against the Americans.
D A surprise move in which Washington occupied Dorchester Heights caused the British to leave Boston in March 1776.

**Re-read,** "The Colonists Decide to Fight for Their Independence", then do items 10-15.

10-A Up to the spring of 1776, most Americans refused to admit that they were fighting a war.
B Anarchy is a form of tyrany which results from extensive government control.
C All the following were citizens and residents of Great Britain who were friendly toward the American cause: Edmund Burke, William Pitt, John Wilkes, Isaac Barre, Thomas Paine.
D All the following helped make Americans cautious about declaring their independence: fear of execution for treason if the revolution failed, fear of anarchy, fear of losing the support of powerful friends in Great Britain.

11-A One fact offsetting the arguments against a break with Great Britain was the feeling on the part of many colonists that the British government had violated their rights as Englishmen.
B All the following are related: Thomas Paine, Common Sense, Spring of 1776, crystalization of American sentiment in favor of independence.
C George Washington and Benjamin Franklin did more to crystalize American sentiment for independence than Thomas Paine.
D On June 7, 1776 Thomas Jefferson introduced a resolution in the Second Continental Congress declaring that "these United Colonies are and of right ought to be, free and independent states."

12-A The Second Continental Congress adopted a resolution declaring independence from Great Britain on July 4, 1776.

B The Tories or Loyalists were most enthusiastic of all over the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

C Two practical reasons for a Declaration of Independence were: 1. It would then be easier for the colonies to get foreign aid; 2. Captured colonial soldiers could claim treatment as prisoners of war and avoid being shot for treason.

D Many Americans greeted the news of the signing of the Declaration of Independence with wild rejoicing while others greeted it with indifference.

13-A The Declaration of Independence has become a cherished statement for freedom seeking people all over the world.

B The Declaration of Independence contains a statement of the reasons for separation from Great Britain and a theory of government.

C The Declaration of Independence was inconsistent with the contract theory of government.

D The political ideas expressed in the Declaration of Independence were new at the time it was written.

14-A The following quotation is from the Declaration of Independence: "We the people of the United States in order to form a more perfect union."

B The following statement is from the Declaration of Independence: "We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

C The following quotation is from the Declaration of Independence: "That to secure these rights governments have been instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

D The Declaration of Independence denied the right of the people to revolt against an unjust government.

15-A All the following signed the Declaration of Independence: John Hancock, Benjamin Franklin, Patrick Henry, George Washington.

B All the following signed the Declaration of Independence: Samuel Adams, Thomas Paine, Richard Henry Lee, James Wilson.

C The following quotation is from the Declaration of Independence: "For imposing taxes on us without our consent."

D The following quotation is from the Declaration of Independence: "And for the support of this declaration, with firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

Re-read, "American Patriots Wage and Win the Revolutionary War", then do items 16-25.

16-A By September 1776 the Americans had stronger military forces in the New York City area than the British.

B In the spring of 1776 Washington took his army from Boston to New York City to try to defend that City against the British.

C Washington's position was stronger in the fall of 1776 than it was in the spring.

D The British forced Washington out of the New York City area.

17-A Washington's victories at Trenton and Princeton ruined British plans for ending the war in the winter of 1776-1777 and revived American spirits.

B Even though the going was tough and the outlook discouraging most of Washington's soldiers remained steadfast and stayed in the army.

C In the campaign of 1776-1777 Washington fought conservatively taking very few chances.

D The British plan for 1777 was designed to separate New England from the rest of the colonies.

18-A According to the British plan for 1777 General John Burgoyne was to lead a force from Canada south by way of Lake Champlain.
B Morristown where Washington took his army after the American victory at Princeton, is located south of Princeton and Trenton and west of New York City.
C The American victory against the Hessian mercenaries at Bennington made General Burgoyne's position very difficult.
D According to the British plan for 1777 General Howe was to lead an expedition from Fort Oswego on Lake Ontario through the Mohawk Valley to the Hudson River.

19-A American forces under the leadership of Philip Schuyler, Horatio Gates, Benjamin Lincoln, Daniel Morgan, and Benedict Arnold forced Burgoyne to surrender at Saratoga in October of 1777.
B According to the British plan for 1777 colonial St. Leger was to move up the Hudson River and join his forces with Burgoyne at Albany.
C Instead of carrying out his part of the British plan for 1777, General Howe went south and occupied Philadelphia.
D The British victory at Oriskany enabled the British force moving from the west to proceed according to plan.

20-A Valley Forge, Germantown, and Brandywine are all located in Pennsylvania near Philadelphia.
B Washington and his army spent the winter of 1777-1778 at Valley Forge where the suffering was severe due to cold weather and lack of supplies.
C The Americans won victories against the British at Germantown and Brandywine.
D The British defeat at Saratoga made the British government more determined than ever to defeat the American's and force them back into the Empire on King George's terms.

21-A John Paul Jones, naval hero of our war for independence was born in Virginia.
B All the following are closely related: John Paul Jones, Bonhomme Richard, Serapis, Saratoga, Lafayette.
C The American victory at Saratoga led to an important alliance with France and it bolstered American morale when such support was badly needed.
D All the following were foreigners who came to America to help win the war for independence: Baron Von Steuben, Casimir Pulasky, Thaddeus Kosciusko, Marquis de Lafayette, Baron de Kalb.

22-A After entering the war against Britain, France contributed to the Americans gold, powder and shot, equipment, and a fleet but she refused to send troops.
B After the battle of Monmouth Court House all major military activities ended in the northern colonies.
C In the battle of Monmouth Court House General Washington forced the British to give up their plans to withdraw their troops from Philadelphia to New York.
D The British expected substantial help from the Tories in the South.

23-A Battles at Cowpens and Kings Mountain ended in victory for the Americans.
B The British found it very difficult to capture and occupy the ports of the south.
C All the following were British Commanders: Henry Clinton, Cornwallis, Andrew Pickens, Horatio Gates.
D The British were victorious at all the following: Charleston, Camden, Savanah, Guilford Court House.

24-A All the following were American Commanders: Francis Marion, Andrew Pickens, John Sevier, Banastre Tarleton.

B Generals Morgan and Greene were able Commanders who led American forces against the British in the south.
C George Rogers Clark won the old northwest from the British in our war for Independence.
D The British campaign in the South was much more successful than their campaign in the North.

25-A All the following were Commanders in the attack which brought about the surrender of Cornwallis: De Grasse, Rochambeau, Washington, Clark.
B The British won important victories at Cahokia, Kaskaskia, and Vincennes.
C Cornwallis surrendered his entire army of 7000 men at Yorktown in October 1781.
D The American victory at Yorktown was the result of brilliant planning by Washington, French assistance, and a well coordinated attack.

Re-read, "The Victorious Americans Gain a Favorable Treaty of Peace", then do items 26-30.

26-A One of the important/strengths in the war for independence was the relatively large number of men who were willing to fight or otherwise take an active part in the war.
B One major American weakness in the war for independence was lack of a really effective central government.
C Because of the many difficult problems faced by the Americans their military effort was weak and disorganized.
D The Second Continental Congress, which was the central government until 1781, had power to raise money by taxing individual citizens.

27-A The suffering of Washington and his soldiers at Morristown and Valley Forge was made worse than it need have been by indifference and selfishness on the part of many American citizens.
B Because of the effectiveness of their navy and large number of troops available to them it was possible for the British to take and hold large sections of American territory.
C Some of the most serious problems faced by the British were created by geography.
D Even though the British army was well fed, and well trained, man for man the Americans were more than a match for them.

28-A One of the most serious problems of the British was that of supplying their troops in America.
B The Hessian soldiers and the American Tories were great assets to the British in the war for American independence.
C The British blockade of the colonies was highly effective because the British navy was so much more powerful than the American navy.
D In the war for American independence the British government was guilty of many blunders and much mismanagement.

29-A The Americans had a navy made up of ships commissioned by the Continental Congress and by individual states.
B Privateers were privately owned ships whose owners were authorized by the Continental Congress or the state governments to attack British shipping.
C The American privateers did much less damage to the British than the American navy because they operated only near the American coast.
D The war against the colonists was very popular in England, especially among British merchants, shipowners, and business men.

30-A The Americans undoubtedly would have obtained more favorable terms from the British had they negotiated with the assistance of the French and Spanish rather than alone.

B One serious problem faced by the British was the assistance certain neutral nations gave the American navy and privateers in retaliation for British interference with their trade.

C The American commissioners agreed to have the American government reimburse the American Tories for their losses in the war.

D By the terms of the Treaty of Paris of 1783 the Americans gained all the following: 1. Independence; 2. All the land between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River from the Great Lakes South to Florida; 3. The right to fish in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and off New Foundland.

## ASSIGNMENT THREE
## ORGANIZATION

Outline the chapter, using a title, and primary and secondary headings. Use your own words as far as possible. Think! See relationships. See the chapter as a whole.

Make a logical outline from the list of headings below. This list is a jumbled outline of the chapter containing a title, four primary headings, and secondary headings.

1. Reasons for independence
2. The Battle of Bunker Hill
3. The colonies win their independence
4. American problems and weaknesses
5. The peace treaty, a diplomatic victory for the Americans
6. The war for independence
7. Content of the Declaration of Independence
8. The beginning of war
9. The fighting around New York City, in New Jersey, and in Pennsylvania
10. Failure of the British plan to cut the colonies in two
11. Battles of Lexington and Concord
12. Reasons for not declaring independence
13. British problems and weaknesses
14. The Declaration of Independence
15. Ticonderoga and Crown Point
16. Reactions to the Declaration of Independence
17. The French alliance and other foreign aid
18. The Second Continental Congress
19. Evacuation of Boston by the British

Compare your outline with the one from/the headings in the jumbled outline were taken which make necessary corrections in your outline.

## ASSIGNMENT FOUR
## APPLICATION AND INTERPRETATION

Do as many as you can of the following exercises. Study suggestions:

1. Work out tentative answers by yourself.
2. Discuss your answers with others in small groups.
3. Discuss the questions in class.
4. Write concise answers to all the questions you can in the time available.

Select from the chapter one or more actions or decisions which you think were especially wise, good, or ethical. Explain why you made each selection.

Select from the chapter one or more actions or decisions which you think were especially unwise, unjust, bad, or unethical. Explain why you made each selection.

Select one or more actions or decisions which you think were unwise, bad, unjust, or unethical; and tell what you think should have been done.

Select one or more events, actions, or decisions which you think were especially democratic or which represented an advance in the growth of democracy. Explain.

Select one or more events, actions, or decisions which you think were especially undemocratic or which represented a step backward in the growth of democracy. Explain.

Compare or contrast events, conditions, or situations discussed in the chapter with the present.

Show how events are related to each other. That is, show how events are related to the past and the future.

Select one or two events which you think had an especially strong effect on the present. Explain for each event selected.

Formulate a conclusion or generalization about human behavior and progress from the facts and your discussion of the chapter.